

Giant grenadier (*Albatrossia pectoralis*)*

Charles E. Hutchinson and Delsa M. Anderl

Resource Ecology and Fisheries Management Division
Alaska Fisheries Science Center
National Marine Fisheries Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
7600 Sand Point Way NE
Seattle, WA 98115

Email address for contact author: Charles.Hutchinson@noaa.gov

* The information in this document has not been subjected to formal peer review. Please use footnotes and the following format when citing this document:

Hutchinson, C. E., and D. M. Anderl. 2012. Giant grenadier (*Albatrossia pectoralis*). Resource Ecology and Fisheries Management Division, Alaska Fisheries Science Center, NMFS, NOAA, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle WA 98115. [Available from: <http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/REFM/Age/default.htm>.]

Biology

Grenadiers, or rattails, (family Macrouridae) are a diverse and abundant group of deep-sea fishes found worldwide (Phleger, 1971). Giant grenadiers, *Albatrossia pectoralis*, are found in waters of the continental slope from Baja California, Mexico through the North Pacific Ocean (including the Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea, and Sea of Okhotsk) to Japan (Mecklenberg et al., 2002).

In Alaskan waters, giant grenadiers are especially abundant at depths greater than 400 m (Clausen and Rodgveller, 2010). Usually, male

giant grenadiers are found deeper than 800 m, past the maximum depth of most trawl surveys, which may explain why males are not captured as often as females in standard Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) trawl surveys (Clausen, 2005). While this species is not currently being targeted in Alaska, giant grenadiers are a large part of the bycatch in fisheries for sablefish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*) and Greenland turbot (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*) (Clausen and Rodgveller, 2010).

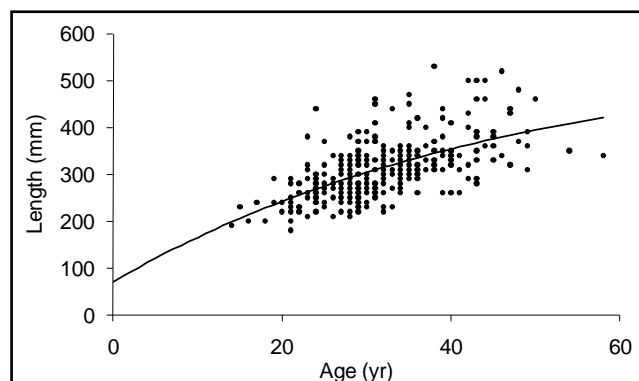


Figure 1

Giant grenadier length-at-age data fit with von Bertalanffy growth function for both sexes combined ($n=357$). Specimens collected during trawl surveys in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska in 2004 and 2006.

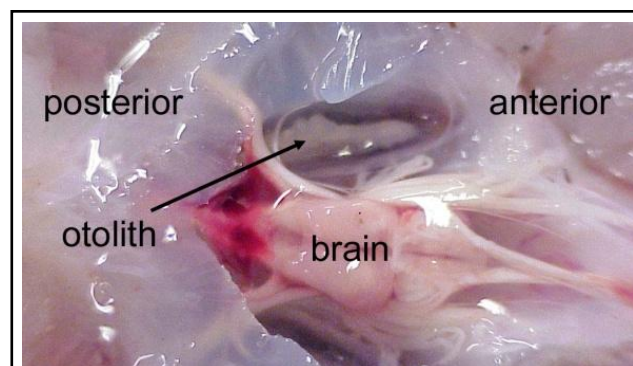


Figure 2

Position of giant grenadier otolith inside membrane.

Little is known about the early life histories of grenadiers. The larvae of some species are believed to hatch at a depth of around 200 m and live pelagically as juveniles before becoming bottom dwellers by adulthood (Phleger, 1971).

Table 1

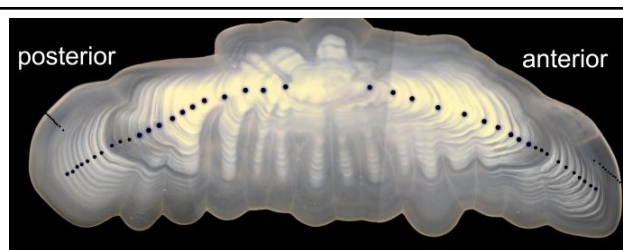
Age and length estimates (minimum, maximum, and average), otolith preparation method (TS: thin section; DG: distal grind), and precision estimates (Agree: percent agreement; CV: coefficient of variation; APE: average percent error) for giant grenadier aged by the AFSC Age and Growth Program. Data shown by year collected.

Year collected	<i>n</i>	AGE (yr)			LENGTH (mm)			METHOD (%)		PRECISION (%)		
		Min	Max	Ave	Min	Max	Ave	TS	DG	Agree	CV	APE
2006	196	14	53	30	180	500	302	3	97	11	8.1	5.7
2004	161	19	49	31	230	530	316	12	88	11	10.6	7.5

The annual spawning period appears to be protracted, and females do not mature until relatively late in life, at an age of approximately 23 years (Rodgveller et al., 2010). Length-at-age data from the AFSC Age and Growth Program indicate that this species grows slowly to relatively old ages (Fig. 1). Von Bertalanffy growth parameters for giant grenadier collected during trawl surveys in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska in 2004 and 2006 were $L_{\infty}=566.08$ mm AFL, $k=0.02/\text{yr}$ and $t_0=-6.27$ yr ($n=357$; Fig. 1).

Age determination history

Few giant grenadier age determination studies have been published. The earliest giant grenadier age determination study used scales from 19 specimens, resulting in a maximum age estimate of 8 years (Kulikova, 1957). Another scale study reported a maximum age of 17 years from 706 specimens collected from the Bering Sea (Novikov, 1970). A maximum age of 56 years estimated from otolith thin sections has been validated using radiometric isotopes (Burton, 1999).

**Figure 3**

A giant grenadier otolith that has been ground on the distal surface to elucidate annual marks. Collected from a 520 mm AFL female. Age estimate is 32 years. Viewed with reflected light.

Giant grenadier otoliths have been collected by the AFSC since 1997, and in a recent effort to begin giant grenadier stock assessment, the Age and Growth Program was asked to study the feasibility of providing production age estimates. Consequently, we undertook a study to develop aging methodology and criteria for this species. In the initial stages of development, the break-and-burn method was applied to selected otoliths but did not result in adequate growth pattern clarity. A second method, thin-sectioning, resulted in relatively clear patterns. (Please see Goetz et al., 2012, for a more detailed description of standard AFSC otolith preparation methods.) However, the distal surface grinding method, described in detail below, produced the best patterns for age determination. Upon our first examination of giant grenadier otoliths, the elongated shape (Fig. 2) and wide banding pattern visible on the distal surface suggested that growth zones might be clearest there, prompting us to test grinding down the outermost distal layer as a new method. This method not only yielded superior pattern clarity, but also required less preparation time than the thin-sectioning method. The results of this study were published in conjunction with maturity, spawning, and fecundity data (Rodgveller et al., 2010).

Age and precision estimates for giant grenadier aged at the AFSC are listed in Table 1. Interpretation of the growth patterns in giant grenadier otoliths is relatively difficult compared to many of the other groundfish aged at the AFSC.

Current age determination methods

The distal surface grinding method is the primary method used by our program for giant grenadier age determination. To elucidate growth zone patterns, the top layer of the distal surface is ground using a Buehler® Ecomet grinding wheel or a Dremel® rotary tool with a grinding tip. The otolith is ground with 320 grit sandpaper in two steps, first by pressing the distal surface of the posterior half of the otolith against the grinding wheel and then by rotating the otolith 180 degrees and pressing the distal surface of the anterior half against the grinding wheel. The emerging pattern clarity is monitored frequently by viewing the otolith under a microscope with reflected light during the grinding process. When the otolith pattern is deemed readable, the growth zones are enumerated.



Figure 4

Giant grenadier otolith collected from an 80 mm AFL male in 2002. Age estimate is 5 years. First three annual marks are closely spaced. Viewed with reflected light.

To age the ground distal surface, otoliths are viewed in a water-filled Petri dish with a black background using a dissecting microscope and reflected light under 8× magnification (Figs. 3 and 4).

There are three distinct zones in giant grenadier otoliths, each with a different growth pattern (Fig. 5). In Zone 1, the first several annual marks have a tight banding pattern. In Zone 2, spacing between annual marks is relatively wide until between age-10 and age-20. Zone 3 is observed after about age-20, where the annual marks become narrow and more evenly spaced. In general, male and female growth rates are similar until they reach pre-anal fin lengths

(AFL) of about 300 mm, after which males may exhibit significantly narrower growth patterns.

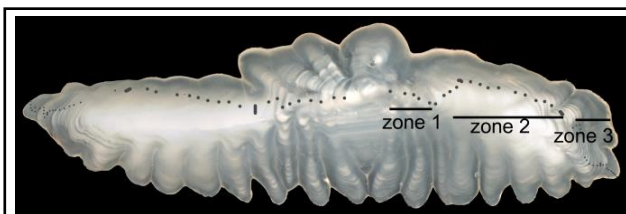


Figure 5

The three characteristic zones in the giant grenadier otolith growth pattern. Collected from a 310 mm AFL female on 15 August 2004. Age estimate is 39 years. Viewed with reflected light.

Age validation

In her master's thesis, Burton (1999) validated giant grenadier age estimates by radiometric analysis using ^{210}Pb : ^{226}Ra isotopes. The length range of individuals included in this study was small. In general, thin-section age estimates agreed closely with radiometric age estimates, with a bias toward estimating older ages than the radiometric method. This bias could partly be explained by the amount of core material used in the radiometric analysis. However, it could also be a result of Burton's aging criteria. Our aging criteria placed our third annual mark where she would have placed her fifth annual mark. In a personal communication with Burton¹, she agreed with our placement of the third annual mark after viewing some very young otoliths patterns that had not been available to her during her thesis research.

A validation study of our age estimates using bomb radiocarbon dating is currently underway. Specimens from otoliths that have clear growth patterns and birth years estimated between 1956 and 1974 have been sent to the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution for analysis.

¹ E. Burton, Research Specialist, Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 299 Foam Street, Monterey, CA. Pers. commun., Spring 2006.

Literature cited

- Burton, E. J.
1999. Radiometric age determination of the giant grenadier (*Albatrossia pectoralis*) using ^{210}Pb : ^{226}Ra disequilibria. M.S. Thesis, 91 p. San Francisco State Univ., San Francisco, CA.
- Clausen, D. M.
2005. Grenadiers in Alaska. In Alaska Fisheries Science Center Quarterly Report, April-May-June, p. 15-16.
- Clausen, D. M., and C. J. Rodgveller.
2010. Assessment of grenadier stocks in the Gulf of Alaska, eastern Bering Sea, and Aleutian Islands. In Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands SAFE Reports. North Pac. Fish. Mgmt. Council, Anchorage, AK, Appendix 1:1571-1620.
- Goetz, B. J., C. E. Piston, C. E. Hutchinson, C. G. Johnston, and M. E. Matta.
2012. Collection and preparation of otoliths for age determination. In Age determination manual of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center Age and Growth Program (M. E. Matta and D. K. Kimura, eds.), Chapter 3. NOAA Professional Paper NMFS 13.
- Kulikova, Y. B.
1957. Growth and age of deep-water fishes. Trudy Instituta Okeanologiy, 20:347-355.
- Mecklenberg, C. W., T. A. Mecklenberg, and L. K. Thorsteinson.
2002. Fishes of Alaska, 1037 p. American Fisheries Society, Bethesda, MD.
- Novikov, N. P.
1970. Biology of *Chalinura pectoralis* in the North Pacific. In Soviet fisheries investigations in the Northeast Pacific, Part V, P. A. Moiseev (ed.), p. 304-331. Vsesoyuzni Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Morskogo Rybnogo Khozyaistva i Okeanografii (VNIRO). [Transl. by Israel Program for Scientific Translations, Cat. No. 1891.]
- Phleger, C. F.
1971. Biology of Macrourid fishes. Am. Zool. 11:419-423.
- Rodgveller, C. J., D. M. Clausen, J. J. Nagler, and C. Hutchinson.
2010. Reproductive characteristics and mortality of female giant grenadiers in the Northern Pacific Ocean. Mar. Coast. Fish. 2:73-82.